MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH 2014 JUNE 1 AM 10: 33 BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CCR CERTIFICATION

CALENDAR YEAR 2013 Public Water Supply Name CO 7 OO 1 1
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a syste custo <u>email</u>

Customers were informed of availability Advertisement in location on water bills (attach Email message (MUS) Other	ty of CCR by: <i>(Attach cop</i> eal paper (attach copy of adacopy of bill) ST Email the message to the	vertisement)		r other)	
Date(s) customers were informed:	/ / , / /	, /	/		
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal methods used	Service or other direct	delivery. Must s	specify othe	er direct delive	ry
Date Mailed/Distributed: / /					
As an attachment	Email MSDH a copy) IRL dy of the email message	Date Ema	iled:/_		
CCR was published in local newspaper	. (Attach copy of publishe	ed CCR or proof	of publicatio	on)	
Name of Newspaper: Chicka	sans Journal				
Date Published: 5 / 21 / 14					
CCR was posted in public places. (Atta	ch list of locations)	Date Poste	ed:/		
CCR was posted on a publicly accessib	le internet site at the follow	wing address (<u>DI</u>	RECT URL	REQUIRED):
CIFICATION by certify that the 2013 Consumer Cocwater system in the form and mann DWA. I further certify that the inform vater quality monitoring data providentment of Health, Bureau of Public Warent Public Ware	er identified above and to ation included in this CO	hat I used distri	bution methorrect and is	nods allowed becomes consistent wi	y th

I here public the S the w Depar

Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to: (601)576-7800

May be emailed to: Melanie. Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Woodland Water Association PWS ID# 0090011 June 2014

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Woodland Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water source consists of two wells, one pumping from the Eutaw Formation the other pumping from the Eutaw-McShan Formation.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been conducted and is available for public review and we are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. To receive copies please contact Woodland Water Association.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions concerning your water utility, please contact Barry Dendy at 662-456-2910. We want all of our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more please attend one of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month @, 7:30 pm CDST and 7:00 pm CST at the Woodland Fire Department.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Woodland Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

	MCLG or	MCL, TT, or	Your	Rg	ınge	Sample			
Contaminants	MRDLG	MRDL	Water	Low	<u>High</u>	<u>Date</u>	Violation	Typical Source	
Disinfectants & Disinfec	tion By-Pro	ducts		PDF 1885 ver it ve ki landarle	inging in page to victorial backs				
(There is convincing evid	ence that add	lition of a	disinfectant i	s necess	ary for co	ontrol of mi	crobial conta	minants.)	
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA.	80	10.97	NA		2011	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb	NA	60	3	NA		2011	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Inorganic Contaminants	3								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.028307	0.02 0269	0.028 307	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.59	0.5	0.59	2011	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm) Inorganic Contaminants	4	4	0.666	0.66 4	0.666	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Copper - action level at	1.3	1.3	0.0	2011		0	No	Corrosion of household	
consumer taps (ppm)	1.3		0.0	2011		U	190	plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2011		. 0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	



Unit Descriptions		
Term	<u>Definition</u>	
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)	
NA	NA: not applicable	
ND	ND: Not detected	
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.	

Important Drinking Water Definitions

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Copies of CCR will not be mailed unless requested. For more information or to obtain a copy please contact:

Barry H. Dendy Address:

280 CR 419

Woodland, MS 39776 Phone: 662-456-2910

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY CHICKASAW

Before the undersigned authority of said county and state, personally
appeared before Levese Vighels clerk of a public newspaper
published in the City of Houston, County of Chickasaw, State of
Mississippi, called the Chickasaw Journal, who, being duly sworn, doth
depose and say that the publication of the notice hereto affixed has been
made in said paper for consecutive weeks, to-wit:
composition with
Vol. \bigcirc No \bigcirc , on the \bigcirc day of \bigcirc , 2014
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Legal Ad Clerk
Sworn to and subscribed to this the day of
, 2014 before me, the undersigned
Notary Public of said County of Chickasaw.
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Notary Public
Notary Public
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